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OME' ENTERED AT 13:46:34 ON 06 MAR 2002)

FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, SCISEARCH, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 13:47:02 ON 06 MAR 2002

L1	7794	S SAFFLOWER OR (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS)
L2	4900942	S ACTIVE OR (INHIBIT? OR ANTITHROMB? OR PLATELET?)
L3	3928283	S (ACTIVE INGREDIENT?) OR INHIBIT? OR ANTITHROMB? OR PLATELET?
L4	723	S L1 (P) L3
L5	371134	S GLYCOPROTEIN? OR GPIIB/IIIA
L6	371308	S GLYCOPROTEIN? OR GPIIBIIIA
L7	8	S L1 (P) L6
L8	3	S L4 AND L7
L9	2	DUP REM L8 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L10	136	S (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS) (P) L2
L11	0	S L10 AND L5
L12	0	S L10 AND L6
L13	79	DUP REM L10 (57 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14	0	S HIGH-DENSITY GRID? (P) ACTIVE INGREDIENT? (P) (PLANT? OR HERB
L15	0	S HIGH-DENSITY GRID? (6P) ACTIVE INGREDIENT? (6P) (PLANT? OR HE
L16	0	S HIGH-DENSITY GRID? (6P) ACTIVE INGREDIENT?
L17	4	S HIGH-DENSITY GRID? TECH?
L18	1	DUP REM L17 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, March 06, 2002

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L29	(array$3) and ((plant or herb) same (extract$4 or isolat$4 or purif$6))	2434	L29
L28	(high density grid$4) and ((plant or herb) same (extract$4 or isolat$4 or purif$6))	3	L28
L27	(high density grid$4) and (extract$4 or isolat$4 or purif$6)	35	L27
L26	(high density grid$4) same (extract$4 or isolat$4 or purif$6)	3	L26
L25	(high density grid$4) and (plant$1 or herb$3)	3	L25
L24	(high density grid$4) same (plant$1 or herb$3)	0	L24
L23	L22 same l1	20	L23
L22	(platelet$1 or thromb$4 or antithromb$3)	65044	L22
L21	L19 and l1	4	L21
L20	L19 same l1	0	L20
L19	(glycoprotein$1 or gpIIbIIIá) same (platelet$1 or thromb$4 or antithromb$3)	2285	L19
L18	L16 and l1	1	L18
L17	L16 and l2	0	L17
L16	hsu.in. and plant$1	305	L16
L15	li-wei hsu.in.	0	L15
L14	L12 and l1	8	L14
L13	L12 and l2	0	L13
L12	chang-$.in. and plant$1	337	L12
L11	l2 and (platelet$1 or thromb$4 or antithromb$3)	7	L11
L10	l2 same (platelet$1 or thromb$4 or antithromb$3)	0	L10
L9	L8 and (platelet or thromb$4 or antithromb$3)	22	L9
L8	L6 and (glycoprotein$1 or gpIIbIIIa)	109	L8
L7	L6 same (glycoprotein$1 or gpIIbIIIa)	3	L7
L6	L2 or safflower	8317	L6
L5	L2 and (glycoprotein$1 or gpIIbIIIa)	4	L5
L4	L2 same (glycoprotein$1 or gpIIbIIIa)	0	L4
L3	l1 same L2	5	L3
L2	carthamus tinctorius	576	L2
L1	active same extract$1 same (plant$1 or herb$1)	3413	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L3: Entry 1 of 5 File: JPAB Mar 27, 2001

PUB-NO: JP02001081039A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2001081039 A
TITLE: TACHYKININ ANTAGONIST

PUBN-DATE: March 27, 2001

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
YAMAMOTO, TAKASHI
OTSUKA, MASANORI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
NIPPON ZOKI PHARMACEUT CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP11258556
APPL-DATE: September 13, 1999

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 35/78; A61 P 1/00; A61 P 1/08; A61 P 9/00; A61 P 17/00; A61 P 25/04; A61 P 25/22; A61 P 25/24; A61 P 29/00; A61 P 37/08; A61 P 43/00

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a tachykinin antagonist having tachykinin antagonism such as substance P antagonism, neurokinin A antagonism, etc., and useful for a highly safe antidepressant, anti-vomiting agent, analgesic, etc., not causing side effect, etc., by including a specific plant extract.

SOLUTION: This antagonist comprises Compositae plant extract as an active component. The Compositae plant is preferably at least one kind selected from the group consisting of Carthamus tinctorius L., chamomile, Artemisia capillaris, Inula britannica, Tassilago farfara L and the like. The above extract is preferably obtained by extraction-treating flowers (or dried and crushed flowers) and is preferably obtained by extraction-treating Compositae plants with an organic solvent or its mixture with water. The extract can be made into medicaments in combination with a suitable medicinal carrier or diluent. The daily dose of the medicaments in oral administration is preferably 0.5-500 mg/(kg.weight) per an adult.

L3: Entry 2 of 5 File: JPAB Sep 7, 1993

PUB-NO: JP405229956A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 05229956 A
TITLE: ANTIOXIDANT

PUBN-DATE: September 7, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
KOIZUMI, YOSHIO
SHIMOMURA, KENJI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
MIKIMOTO PHARMACEUT CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP04072212
APPL-DATE: February 24, 1992

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 35/78; A61K 7/00; A61K 7/48; C09K 15/34; C12N 9/99

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To obtain an antioxidant containing an extract of Carthamus Tinctorius L. with an solvent, excellent in safety and further having action capable of inhibiting activity of hyaluronidase.

CONSTITUTION: The objective antioxidant contains an extract obtained by extracting Carthamus Tinctorius L. which is a plant belonging to Dicotyledoneae, Sympetalae, Campanulales, Compositae, Carthamus with a hydrophilic organic solvent (e.g. ethanol) as an active ingredient. The extract of Carthamus Tinctorius L. has strong antioxidant action and is a natural product and has been for long years used as an emmenagogue and an blood cleaning agent in treatment for women's disease, oversensitive condition to cold, climacteric disturbance, etc., and has high safety to human. The agent retains lubricating property and softness of skin and has effect capable of suppressing decomposition of hyaluronic acid preventing outer force and bacterial cell.

WEST

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L3: Entry 3 of 5 File: JPAB Apr 8, 1982

PUB-NO: JP357058613A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 57058613 A
TITLE: COMPOSITION FOR ORAL CAVITY APPLICATION

PUBN-DATE: April 8, 1982

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
YAMAZAKI, YOJI
SASAKI, SHUJI
TERAYAMA, YASUO

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
LION CORP

APPL-NO: JP55133848
APPL-DATE: September 26, 1980

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 9/00; A61K 35/78; A61K 47/00

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To prepare the titled composition suitable for the prevention and remedy of periodontosis, esp. gingivitis, by using an organic solvent extract of a crude drug selected from the whole grass of melilotus herba, KOKA (flower of Carthamus tinctorius L.), KINGINKA (flower of Lonicera japonica Thunb.) and SHIKON (root of Lithospermum officinale L. var. erythrorhizon Maxim.), as an active component.

CONSTITUTION: A composition for oral cavity application, containing the extract of melilotus, KOKA, KINGINKA, SHIKON, etc. with an organic solvent. The extract is effective for the prevention and remedy of periodontosis such as gingivitis, and is used as an ingredient to tooth paste, mouth wash, troche, ointment, massage cream for gingiva, etc. The solvent for extraction is e.g. a polar solvent such as lower alcohol, acetone, etc. a non-polar solvent such as benzen, etc. The extraction can be carried out by immersing the dried powder of the crude drug in hot solvent. The amount of the extraction in the whole composition is pref. 0.01∼2%. The extract of horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) has similar effect, etc.

WEST

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L3: Entry 4 of 5 File: JPAB Feb 20, 1982

PUB-NO: JP357032222A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 57032222 A
TITLE: USING METHOD OF INTERFERON INDUCER

PUBN-DATE: February 20, 1982

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME COUNTRY
KOJIMA, YASUHIKO
KONNO, YOSHIYUKI
HASHIMOTO, TAKASHI

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 35/78

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To administer an interferon inducing active substance to an animal body or cell having the ability to induce the interferon, by recovering the active substance from a plant, etc. belonging to the genus Carthamus of the family Compositae, and contaning the interferon inducing active substance.

CONSTITUTION: The tussue of a plant, e.g. safflower (Carthamus tinctorius L.) or Carthamus lanatus L., belonging to the genus Carthamus of the family Composite, and containing an interferon (IF) inducing active substance or a variant thereof is extracted under alkaline conditions, e.g. pH7∼10, at room temperature for 1∼ 5 days, and the plant residue is removed from the resultant extract. The active component is then recoverd and purified by various gel filtering materials, ion exchange agents, etc. to give the aimed IF inducer. The resultant IF inducer is then administered to an animal in a dose of 0.01∼10mg/kg intravenously or 0.1∼10mg/ kg intraperitoneally and to a man in a dose of 0.01∼1.0mg/kg intravenously or in a dose 10 times or more the amount orally. The active substance is capable of imparting a high activiral activity and improving the antitumor activity and physiological action.

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:81055 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:81055
TITLE: Anti-aggregatory effects of physiological concentrations of **adenosine** in human whole blood as assessed by filtragometry
AUTHOR(S): Soederbaeck, U.; Sollevi, A.; Wallen, N. H.; Larsson, P. T.; Hjemdahl, P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharmacol., Karolinska Inst., Stockholm, Swed.
SOURCE: Clinical Science (1991), 81(5), 691-4
CODEN: CSCIAE; ISSN: 0143-5221
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The anti-aggregatory effect of adenosine (0.3-10 .mu.M), alone or in combination with the adenosine-uptake inhibitor dipyridamole (2 .mu.M), was studied in vitro in whole blood from healthy subjects by filtragometry. ADP (0.05-0.1 .mu.M) was used to reduce the filter occlusion time (tA, a measure of platelet aggregate formation in blood) from .apprx.600 s to 71-101 s in the absence of other agents. Adenosine was infused into the tubing system of the filtragometer, yielding a contact time of .apprxeq.25 s with the blood before the filter. Adenosine did not influence the aggregatory response to ADP significantly at 0.3 .mu.M in plasma, whereas tA was prolonged by 19% at 1 .mu.M adenosine and by 259% at 3 .mu.M adenosine. When the rapid elimination of adenosine from plasma was prevented by 2 .mu.M dipyridamole, adenosine caused marked prolongation of ADP-induced tA, with significant effects at 0.3 .mu.M (+143%). Dipyridamole per se did not affect tA values. Apparently, adenosine has a transient anti-aggregatory effect in whole blood at .apprx.0.3 .mu.M, as this is the highest possible calcd. concn. of adenosine at the filter of the app. when 1 .mu.M adenosine is infused in the absence of dipyridamole or when 0.3 .mu.M adenosine is infused in its presence. Thus, adenosine has anti-aggregatory effects at submicromolar (physiol.) concns. in human whole blood. The effect of adenosine seems to be transient, indicating a role for adenosine as a localized platelet-stabilizing factor in the vicinity of, for example, the endothelium.

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 107 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:81055 CAPLUS
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AUTHOR(S): Soederbaeck, U.; Sollevi, A.; Wallen, N. H.; Larsson, P. T.; Hjemdahl, P.
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L13 ANSWER 70 OF 79 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 81060714 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81060714 PubMed ID: 6254420
TITLE: [Protective effect of alpha-linolenic acid in encephalomalacia in chickens].
L'effet protecteur de l'acide alpha-linolenique sur l'encephalomalacie chez le poulet.
AUTHOR: Budowski P; Hawkey C M; Crawford M A
SOURCE: ANNALES DE LA NUTRITION ET DE L ALIMENTATION, (1980) 34 (2) 389-99. Ref: 21
Journal code: 5N0; 0372653. ISSN: 0003-4037.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900316
Last Updated on STN: 19900316
Entered Medline: 19810116

AB Encephalomacia is a vitamin E deficiency syndrome which affects the cerebellum of young chicks. The lesion includes degenerative alterations of cellular and fibrillar elements, apparently as the result of the ischaemia caused by thrombotic events in the microvascular system. A supply of linoleic acid, as fatty acid methyl esters prepared from safflower oil (**Carthamus tinctorius**), caused a high incidence of encephalomalacia. On the other hand, linseed oil esters, rich in alpha-linolenic acid, did not induce any symptoms and protected the chicks to a large extend against the development of signs produced by linoleic acid. Fatty acid esters of cod liver oil, rich in long-chain derivatives of alpha-linolenic acid, exerted a relatively weak protective effect. The analytical results show that a supply of alpha-linolenic acid led to an accumulation of eicosapentaenoic acid, 20:5 omega 3, and a reduced concentration of arachidonic acid in the phospholipds of liver and plasma. The results suggest that, under the conditions leading to encephalomalacia, the prostacyclin-thromboxane balance is shifted in direction of an excessive production of TXA2, causing thrombus formation in the capillaries of the cerebellum, alpha-linolenic acid, by modifying the PUFA profile, exerts a multiple action the main result of which appears to be an **antithrombotic** effect at the level of the microvascular system of the cerebellum.

AB . . . thrombotic events in the microvascular system. A supply of linoleic acid, as fatty acid methyl esters prepared from safflower oil (**Carthamus tinctorius**), caused a high incidence of encephalomalacia. On the other hand, linseed oil esters, rich in alpha-linolenic acid, did not induce. . . alpha-linolenic acid, by modifying the PUFA profile, exerts a multiple action the main result of which appears to be an **antithrombotic** effect at the level of the microvascular system of the cerebellum.

=>

L13 ANSWER 5 OF 79 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001032826 EMBASE
TITLE: Inhibition of safflor yellow on rabbit platelet activation induced by platelet activating factor.
AUTHOR: Wen-mei C.; Ming J.; Wei W.; Jin-rong L.; Shu-dong Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C. Wen-mei, Beijing Heart/Lung Blood Med. Ctr., Beijing 100029, China
SOURCE: Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal, (2000) 35/11 (741-747). Refs: 7
ISSN: 1001-2494 CODEN: ZYZAEU
COUNTRY: China
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 025 Hematology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: Chinese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Chinese
AB OBJECTIVE To observe the **inhibition** effect of safflor yellow on the **platelet** aggregation, 5-HT relation, intercellular free calcium concentration elevation induced by **platelet** activating factor (PAF). METHODS Safflor yellow was prepared from water abstract of **Carthamus tinctorius** L. with silicon gel adsorption. The **platelet** aggregation and 5-HT relation were studied by turbidimetry and OPT fluorescence assay. The inner free calcium concentration was measured with fura-2/AM probe flourescent technique. RESULTS It was shown that the **inhibition** effects of safflor yellow on PAF (2.0 x 10(-9) mol.ovrhdot. L.(-1)) induced **platelet** aggregation and **platelet** 5-HT release were dose-dependent. The **inhibitive** incidences of safflor yellow (0.21, 0.42, 0.85, 1.69 g.ovrhdot.L(-1)) on **platelet** aggregation or 5-HT release were 28.0%, 32.9%, 60.0%, 79.4% or 4.74%, 12.9%, 32.9%, 58.4%, respectively. It was found that safflor yellow (4.1, 6.5, 10.3, 16.7, 26.7 mg.ovrhdot.L(-1)) **inhibited** the elevation of inner free calcium concentration of **platelet** evoked by PAF (8.0 x 10(-10) mol.ovrhdot.L(-1)) dose-dependently. CONCLUSIONS The rabbit **platelet** activation induced by **platelet** activating factor can be **inhibited** by safflor yellow.
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=>

L13 ANSWER 31 OF 79 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 15
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95127615 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95127615 PubMed ID: 7826999
TITLE: Influence of Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis)-seed oil containing cis-5,cis-9,cis-12-octadecatrienoic acid on polyunsaturated fatty acid metabolism, eicosanoid production and blood pressure of rats.
AUTHOR: Sugano M; Ikeda I; Wakamatsu K; Oka T
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Food Science, Kyushu University School of Agriculture, Fukuoka, Japan.
SOURCE: BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION, (1994 Nov) 72 (5) 775-83. Journal code: AZ4; 0372547. ISSN: 0007-1145.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199502
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950307
Last Updated on STN: 19950307
Entered Medline: 19950221

AB The effects of dietary Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis)-seed oil containing a peculiar trienoic acid (cis-5,cis-9,cis-12-18:3, pinolenic acid, approximately 18%) on various lipid variables were compared in rats with those of flaxseed (Linum usitatissimum L.) oil, safflower (**Carthamus tinctorius** L.) oil and evening primrose (Oenothera biennis L.) oil under experimental conditions where the effects of different polyunsaturated fatty acids could be estimated. In Sprague-Dawley rats fed on diets containing 100 g fat and 5 g cholesterol/kg, the hypocholesterolaemic activity of pinolenic acid was intermediate between alpha-linolenic and linoleic acids. Analysis of the fatty acid composition of liver phosphatidylcholine indicated that, in contrast to alpha-linolenic acid, pinolenic acid does not interfere with the desaturation of linoleic acid to arachidonic acid. However, the effects on ADP-induced **platelet** aggregation and aortic prostacyclin production were comparable. When spontaneously hypertensive rats were fed on diets containing 100 g fat/kg but free of cholesterol, gamma-linolenic and pinolenic acids, as compared with linoleic acid, increased prostacyclin production and tended to reduce **platelet** aggregation. In addition, pinolenic acid attenuated the elevation of blood pressure after 5 weeks of feeding. Thus, the results of the present studies indicate the beneficial effects of pinolenic acid on various lipid variables.

AB . . . acid, approximately 18%) on various lipid variables were compared in rats with those of flaxseed (Linum usitatissimum L.) oil, safflower (**Carthamus tinctorius** L.) oil and evening primrose (Oenothera biennis L.) oil under experimental conditions where the effects of different polyunsaturated fatty acids. . . acid, pinolenic acid does not interfere with the desaturation of linoleic acid to arachidonic acid. However, the effects on ADP-induced **platelet** aggregation and aortic prostacyclin production were comparable. When spontaneously hypertensive rats were fed on diets containing 100 g fat/kg but free of cholesterol, gamma-linolenic and pinolenic acids, as compared with linoleic acid, increased prostacyclin production and tended to reduce **platelet** aggregation. In addition, pinolenic acid attenuated the elevation of blood pressure after 5 weeks of feeding. Thus, the results of. . .

L13 ANSWER 32 OF 79 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95235262 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95235262 PubMed ID: 7719089
TITLE: Effect of xiaoyu pian on new platelet aggregation defect.
AUTHOR: Shen D; Shen L; Wang A L
CORPORATE SOURCE: Xiehe Hospital, Tongji Medical University, Wuhan.
SOURCE: CHUNG-KUO CHUNG HSI I CHIEH HO TSA CHIH, (1994 Oct) 14 (10) 589-91.
Journal code: BIF; 9211576. ISSN: 1003-5370.
PUB. COUNTRY: China
(CLINICAL TRIAL)
(CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199505
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19950605
Last Updated on STN: 19990129
Entered Medline: 19950524

AB The Xiaoyu pian (XYP, mainly consisted of prunus persica, **Carthamus tinctorius**, Glycyrrhiza uralensis, etc) was used to treat patients with new **platelet** aggregation defect. Patients were divided into 2 groups, the TCM group (72 cases) treated with XYP and the control group (65 cases) treated with vitamin C and P and/or adrenosem for at least 3 months. The results showed that marked effective rate was 87.5% in TCM group and 35.4% in control group (chi 2 = 39.7, P < 0.01); the recovery rate of **platelet** was 91.8% in the former and 10.3% in the latter (chi 2 = 71.4, P < 0.01); the recurrence rate of follow-up (6 months after treatment) was 30.8% in the former and 82.1% in the latter (chi 2 = 19.2, P < 0.01). The difference between two groups was very significant. The results suggested that XYP could regulate the hemostatic action and the **platelet** aggregation function. It is worthwhile to use XYP as an hemostatic clinically.

AB The Xiaoyu pian (XYP, mainly consisted of prunus persica, **Carthamus tinctorius**, Glycyrrhiza uralensis, etc) was used to treat patients with new **platelet** aggregation defect. Patients were divided into 2 groups, the TCM group (72 cases) treated with XYP and the control group. . . 87.5% in TCM group and 35.4% in control group (chi 2 = 39.7, P < 0.01); the recovery rate of **platelet** was 91.8% in the former and 10.3% in the latter (chi 2 = 71.4, P < 0.01); the recurrence rate. . . The difference between two groups was very significant. The results suggested that XYP could regulate the hemostatic action and the **platelet** aggregation function. It is worthwhile to use XYP as an hemostatic clinically.

=>

ANSWER 9 OF 79 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:486259 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800486259

TITLE: Isolation of biologically **active** compounds from the flower petals of **Carthamus tinctorius** L.

AUTHOR(S): Baek, Nam-In (1); Kim, Yung-Hee; Ahn, Eun-Mi; Bang, Myun-Ho; Nam, Ji-Youn; Kwon, Byung-Mok

CORPORATE SOURCE: (1) Kyung Hee Univ., Coll. Ind., Dep. Life Sci. Resour., Inst. Life Sci. Resour., Suwon South Korea

SOURCE: Agricultural Chemistry and Biotechnology, (April, 1998) Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 197-200.
ISSN: 0368-2897.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: Korean

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Korean; English

AB The MeOH extracts obtained from the flower petals of Carthamus tinctorius were solvent-fractionated with EtOAc, n-BuOH, and H2O, successively. From the n-BuOH extract 2 flavonoid compounds were isolated through the repeated silica gel column chromatographies. From not only the results of physico-chemical data including HMBC but also the adaptation of acid hydrolysis, the chemical structures of the compounds were determined as 3-O-(beta-D-glucopyranosyl (1 fwdarw 2) beta-D-glucopyranosyl) kaempferol and 3-O-(alpha-L-rhamnopyranosyl (1 fwdarw 6) beta-D-glucopyranosyl) kaempferol. The compounds exhibited IC50 values in Grab2-Shc activity to be 43 and 47 mug/ml, respectively.

TI Isolation of biologically **active** compounds from the flower petals of **Carthamus tinctorius** L.

STIC-ILL

From: Gabel, Gailene
Sent: Wednesday, March 06, 2002 2:27 PM
To: STIC-ILL
Subject: 09/708,306

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1) Wen-mei C et al., Inhibition of safflor yellow on rabbit platelet activation induced by platelet activating factor. Chinese Pharmaceutical Journal, (2000) 35/11 (741-747).

2) Baek, Nam-In et al., Isolation of biologically active compounds from the flower petals of Carthamus tinctorius L. , Agricultural Chemistry and Biotechnology, (April, 1998) Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 197-200.

3) Verma, et al. Chemistry and biology of the oil and dye crop Carthamus tinctorius: A review, Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Sciences, (Sept.,1997) Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 734-744.

4) Sugano M et al., Influence of Korean pine (Pinus koraiensis)-seed oil containing cis-5,cis-9,cis-12-octadecatrienoic acid on polyunsaturated fatty acid metabolism, eicosanoid production and blood pressure of rats. BRITISH JOURNAL OF NUTRITION, (1994 Nov) 72 (5) 775-83.

5) Shen D et al., Effect of xiaoyu pian on new platelet aggregation defect. CHUNG-KUO CHUNG HSI I CHIEH HO TSA CHIH, (1994 Oct) 14 (10) 589-91.

6) Kutsuna et al., Identification and determination of platelet aggregation inhibitor from safflower (Carthamus tinctorius Linne). JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN, (1988 Nov) 108 (11) 1101-3.

7) Budowski P et al, [Protective effect of alpha-linolenic acid in encephalomalacia in chickens]. L'effet protecteur de l'acide alpha-linolenique sur l'encephalomalacie chez le poulet.ANNALES DE LA NUTRITION ET DE L ALIMENTATION, (1980) 34 (2) 389-99.

8) Southern et al., High-density gridding:techniques and applications. CURRENT OPINION IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, (1996 Feb) 7 (1) 85-8.

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